

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 25.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [8]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 2nd
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.7

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. HARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

To be Let.

TO LET.

N^o. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 4,
OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.

Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

COCKBURN'S OLD PORT.
GUEDES' LISDON OLD PORT, A VERY
RARE WINE.
ST. MARCEAUX CHAMPAGNE, IN PINTS AND
QUARTS.

L. T. PIVERS' SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.
F. D. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON STREET.
Hongkong, February 8, 1882. [100]

E. C. A. DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH."
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN
HAY, ORIZA OPOPONAK BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

EC. &c. &c.
E. C. A. DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cards de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices, executed
under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,
of the finest quality, from Coolatta Vine-
yard, Brantson, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHU,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES.

(in Bottles and Tins).

SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIA.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatas.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND NOCHIA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUIERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

FINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

BRANDY.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISSETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prats).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

MARKING HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner

CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE

MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET IN WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HAVE NOW FOR SALE,

PRICE \$1.50.

THE NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL FOR 1882.

Containing List of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons on the Coast of China and Japan;
Shanghai Tide Table, Customs Signals, and a mass information indispensable to
Captains and Officers of Vessels trading between Hongkong,
Shanghai, and the Northern Ports.

New Cabinet Photographs of Beauties. New Silk Woven Pictures, representing

Sporting Scenes.

New Scraps for Screens and Scrap Books.

New French Novels, including Daudet's "Numa, Roumestan," and works by Hector

Malot, Xavier de Montepin, &c.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES. [1]

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.

TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHES, COLLARETTES, and SETS OF

COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies'

and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel

Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery

Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,

and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—

ROSE AND COMPANY,

16] 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

THEIR

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to

H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, ex "GLENROY,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT OF SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,

WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [36]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [28]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

Intimations.

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

EUPHRATES.

Captain Mitchell, having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested

to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-

signed for Countersignature, and to take im-

mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamship

will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'

risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yoko-

hama, unless notice to the contrary be given

before Noon TO-DAY, the 16th instant.

All Claims against the Steamship must be pre-

sented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th

instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [117]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

RULE 15.—ADMISSION TO THE GRAND STAND

and ENCLOSURE FOR GENTLEMEN being Sub-

scribers of \$10, or upwards, to the Fund, Free;

for Non-Subscribers, \$5 for the Meeting. For

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *de visu*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS, AND

Manufacturers of the following AERATED WATERS, viz:

SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND POTASH, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1882.

THE result of the recent enquiry at the Harbour Master's office into the mutinous proceedings on board the German ship *Andromeda* again discloses the urgent necessity that exists for some sort of surveillance over the spirituous liquor trade in this Colony, especially that sold to the soldiers and sailors. It is well known that a cheap spirit of a very insidious character is manufactured by the Chinese in the adjacent province, and that this liquor is particularly injurious to Europeans (being nothing less than poison), and can be introduced without hindrance into Hongkong. Yet, although we have one of the largest sea-ports in the world, as well as a considerable garrison, little or no provision is made in this matter to protect the health of those classes who both require and deserve protection. There is something radically wrong in all this, which requires the urgent attention of the local legislature.

Neighbouring British Colonies have long purified themselves from a similar reproach by means of a Spirit Farm, by which the farmer is held responsible for the liquor sold, while the farm yields a considerable revenue to the Colony. We are certainly at a loss to understand why our neighbour Singapore should derive an annual revenue of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars from this source, while Hongkong only benefits to the extent of some ten per cent. of that sum, derived from Spirit Licenses. Not only is a revenue from Spirits recognized as a fair and legitimate tax in Western countries, but it is a popular as well as a profitable one in Oriental countries.

The case on board the *Andromeda* was one of the usual type only too frequent in these waters. The vessel arrived from a long sea voyage, and the crew very naturally indulged in the luxury of a glass of grog, and doubtless paid a price which should have procured them good liquor, instead of which they were supplied with a subtle drug which suddenly maddened them and rendered them to all intents and purposes irresponsible beings. Instead of the unfortunate sailors being punished, we think the punishment should fall on those who supply such poisonous stuff; and the law certainly requires amendment if it allows such persons to escape "scot free" while it punishes the innocent victim.

Statistics show that by far the larger half of crime in European countries is directly or indirectly due to drink. Indeed, the taste for drink is confined principally to Europe and America, where philanthropists recognize the fact that, in order to eradicate or reduce crime, the liquor traffic must be grappled with. Fortunately drink is neither an Oriental or Asiatic taste (if we except the Russian dominions in the North, where unfortunately the predilection for strong liquor is so marked). The Mohammedans, Chinese, and Japanese are all abstemious races, and it says much for them in this respect that they continue to be so chiefly from conviction as to the evil and demoralizing effects of intoxicating drinks. It would, indeed, have been a matter for equal

congratulation if the Maori of New Zealand, the Zulu of South Africa and the Red Indian of America, the best of the existing uncivilized races, had been possessed of equal resolution and self control.

Whether regarded as a means of preventing crime, or of improving the condition of the sailor, the control of the liquor traffic in this Colony is a step which urgently needs the attention of the Legislature.

THE kerosine market, having been depressed for some considerable time, has now an upward tendency. In view of the healthier aspect of speculations, a new ring has been formed which promises to rise like a Phoenix (with a Devoe flash) from the ashes of the expired syndicate.—*Courier*.

THE Revenue Returns, which have just been issued, are, on the whole, satisfactory, and promise Mr. Gladstone a good surplus for his forthcoming Budget. Last year he estimated that the revenue for the current twelvemonth would exceed that of 1881 by a million. The net increase on nine months which came to an end on New Year's Eve, is £3,391,789. This rate of increase cannot be continued during the quarter which is now begun. The reduction of the income-tax from sixpence to fivepence will make itself felt to the extent of about a million. But even thus there will be a surplus of between two and three millions. Customs do not yield so high a return as they did this time last year. There has been an increase of nearly two millions in excise; in the property and income-tax of more than a million and a half; in the Post-office and stamps of about three hundred thousand each.

THE fuller accounts which have arrived of the death of Captain Brownrigg prove with what heroism he fell. The crew on board the slave ship which was in the act of being examined by Captain Brownrigg unexpectedly showed fight, and boarded the pinnace, killing three men at once and driving others overboard. Captain Brownrigg, unassisted and single-handed, repelled for twenty minutes the attacks of his fifteen or twenty assailants. He fought, as is said, like a lion. He had no revolver, and when he had fired his rifle he kept his enemies at bay by using his cut-throat. At last, after his hands and arms were slashed with swordcuts, and he was faint from loss of blood, his strokes lost their vigour, and a shot through the heart killed him. It is clear that if Captain Brownrigg, who was unarmed, could thus prolong his resistance, he might, supposing both he and those with him had been properly equipped, have escaped entirely. Slave dhows, it is said, do not usually show fight, but that is no reason why they should be examined by men who are defenceless, and their very examination, it must be recollected, amounts to a semi-hostile act.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, said the man of wisdom of old, and a striking exemplification of the truth of this saying is afforded in the case of the Telephone, of all supposed new discoveries in the world. It is not an new invention at all, for its equivalent or prototype has been known and in use among—of all people in the world—African savages. It appears that an instrument for the transmission of intelligence by sound, has been in existence from time immemorial among the Camaroons on the west coast of Africa. Mr. A. Innes sent a drawing and description of this instrument, "the Ellicmbe," to the London *Illustration*, October 1865. He says:—"By the sounds produced on striking the instrument, the natives can carry on conversation with great rapidity, and at several miles distance. The sounds are made to produce perfect and distinct language, as intelligible to the native as that uttered by the human voice, and which I had the means of testing on several occasions. The instrument is in universal use among the Camaroons, and up in the interior, in the Abo and Budi countries, a part of Central Africa not yet visited by Europeans. I visited this part of Africa in 1859; my coming was generally announced beforehand to the different villages by the 'Ellicmbe.' I questioned of the oldest inhabitants as to the inventor, but none of them could tell me further than that they supposed it must have been some of their great-grand-fathers. This most ingenious invention, therefore, must have been in existence before telegraphs were dreamed of in England."

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, of the Public Works Department in Burmah, we learn, has completed all preparations for an adventurous journey in southern China. Some time back he received the support of the Government of India and he then went to England to lay his plans before the authorities at home, and to obtain credentials that would ensure him the respect of Chinese officials. He is now in Canton, and proposes to begin his formal exploration of the country: between Yunnan and British Burma in the hopes of opening up a trade route between Moumei and the interior. Part of the route, from Moumei up to the interior, Mr. Colquhoun had the opportunity of exploring when attached to the Zammie Mission three years ago, but the road through the shan states from Zammie northwards is quite unknown to Europeans. Mr. Colquhoun speaks Burmese like a native, is well known as an Engineer in Burmah, and is an experienced explorer. He has been promised the protection of the siamese Government as soon as he enters the shan states under their protection. He will, however, before that, have to pass through a dangerous tract of country, owing a very nominal submission to the Courts of Ava and Peking. Mr. Colquhoun is accompanied by Mr. Charles Wahab, a traveller of some experience, but new to the East. Mr. Wahab is likewise an engineer, and although new to the East is not a novice in travelling. They will keep a southerly course, and in this they will differ from other travellers, including the late Mr. McCarthy, and Messrs. Gill and Stevenson.

A RECENT announcement in an Indian paper is to the effect that complete deadlock has taken place in the negotiations for a readjustment of the times of departure of mails from Australia and India. The authorities at Bombay and Calcutta positively decline to dispatch their mails on Sunday, while the Victorian Government insists upon fixing Tuesday as the date of departure from Melbourne—an arrangement which will necessitate their doing so. Neither party is disposed to give way, and it is feared that serious inconvenience will ensue.

THE P. and O. Company's new steamer, the *Shannon*, arrived in the Thames on the 10th inst., after a rapid and satisfactory run from Belfast. The *Shannon* is the latest addition to the company's fleet, and is built of steel, she is of 4,189 tons gross register, and has engines of 4,000-horse power indicated. The *Shannon* will leave Tilbury for Australia direct on the 19th inst. The style in which the saloon of the steamer is fitted is very attractive, the panelling consisting entirely of white marble instead of wood. The ship has also all the latest improvements, including a music and smoking room, and the various appointments are in harmony with the general design.—*L. and C. Express*.

WE (*Courier*) who have always asserted that China is willing and anxious to keep pace with modern Western civilization, provided the control of such innovations is not subject to the foreigner, are only too glad to learn on the best authority, that railroads through a portion of the empire will be commenced within the present year. The commercial support on the part of the Chinese merchants has already extended as far south as Canton, where a subscription up to the amount of £15, 10,000,000 is guaranteed. The pioneer line will run, in the first instance (contrary to preconceived notions), from Tientsin to Peking, and will then be extended to the route which the Imperial Telegraph lines already traverse. Li Hung Chang is the moving power in this long-looked-for innovation.

AN American lady, recently restored to consciousness, describes the sensations attending freezing to death, as follows:—"Thousands of colored lights danced before her eyes; the roar of a thousand cannons was resounding in her ears, and her feet tingled as if a million needle points were sticking into them as she walked. Then a feeling of drowsiness came over her. A delightful feeling of lassitude ensued—a freedom from earthly care and woe. Her babe was warm and light as a feather in her arms. The air was redolent with the breath of spring. A delightful melody resounded in her ears. She sank to rest on downy pillows, with the many cold red lights dancing before her in resplendent beauty, and knew nothing more until she was brought to her senses." We have read accounts of how it feels to be drowned and hanged, but to freeze we think is preferable. Those who contemplate suicide might do well to pay some attention to the freezing method.

MR. James Chance, a private in the 3rd Buffs, had the honor of publicly interviewing Mr. H. E. Woodhouse at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Chance has not been long in the Colony, but he has already distinguished himself by getting exceedingly drunk, and while in that glorious state thought it excellent fun first to kick a sick constable who was advising him to go quietly home, and afterwards to display his bravery and proficiency with his fists by giving a Chinese looking a black eye. Mr. Chance when requested by the Magistrate to give some explanation of his outrageous behaviour, wisely enough admitted that he was in the wrong, alleging drunkenness as a set off. In consideration of his previous good character, Mr. Woodhouse inflicted a fine of \$3—with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MR. Chance must consider himself exceptionally lucky. We have seen six months' hard labour administered for a much less serious offence than his.

THE writer of "Random Notes" in the *Straits Times*, taking for his subject "The Hack Syc," says:—"One of the standing grievances of the settlement is the Hack syc, the veriest street Arab—whose hand is against everybody, and consequently, everybody's hand against him! He is, without exception, the cheekiest, dirtiest and most impudent rascal that ever walked or ran on two feet, and knowing that the public have not time to prosecute him, and still less to enter into a slanging match with him, avails himself of his advantage to the very utmost, and 'the Hack syc of Singapore' is a by-word of reproach to the place. How it is that our Police do not keep these rascals in order, is one of those many enigmas which perplex the public mind. It is generally supposed that this would be one of its first duties. Not a bit of it. The Hack Charly is under little or no control. You may find one on the stand, but the syc declares he is engaged to a Captain. If, however, he suspects you want to take him into the country, or only for a short trip, or he wants a chew of sicc, or a roko, if he condescends to come to your call, having dusted the seats, sometimes, with a very dirty cloth, he starts off, jumps on the shaft and favours you, with a view of his naked back, and a smell of the stale cocoanut oil with which he greased his hair the week before last—and when you arrive, half-suffocated and wholly sick at the end of your journey, blackguards you in choice Kling and foul Malay, because you only give him fifty per cent. more than his regular fare. And this, probably, in the presence of the wife of your bosom, or the object of your most tender affection. How the patient public has stood this severe persecution so long, says much for his equanimity or its indolence. I am afraid the latter is the real excuse—and the Police, in whose hands the remedy actually lies, are too much engaged or too apathetic to come to the rescue. Something should be done, and he who will 'tell the cat' should be considered as a public benefactor, and have a monument erected to commemorate his self-denial and devotion to the general welfare of his fellow citizens."

A PRIVATE telegram has been received in town stating that General Skobeleff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has declared that war between Russia and Germany is inevitable. This statement has naturally caused great excitement throughout Europe.

THE funeral of the late Constable Anderson, who was killed at the fire on Sunday night, in Queen's Road West, took place this afternoon. The coffin, covered with a black pall, with white fringes, was borne on a Government manual engine, which was drawn to the cemetery by a party of some eighteen or twenty firemen in uniform, and wearing their helmets, a party of about forty of the police force, with several inspectors, bringing up the rear. The funeral cortege as it passed along Queen's Road seemed to attract much notice.

VERY rarely a Chinese New Year passes without some serious case cropping up of trusted Chinese servants having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The present anniversary appears likely to produce a sensation if a rumour which is running round the Colony this morning may be credited. It is said that a trusted godown-keeper in a well known firm has suddenly disappeared, and on investigation goods valued at something like \$70,000, are also reported to have vanished. We refrain from commenting further on the matter until we are in possession of reliable particulars of what appears to have been wholesale plundering.

THE marriage of Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) and Princess Helene of Waldeck, although no date has been officially announced, will, it is anticipated, take place after Easter at Windsor Castle, either in St. George's Chapel or Her Majesty's private chapel within the Palace. Their Royal Highnesses, after their nuptials, will probably have Claremont House, near Esher, as an occasional residence. It is stated that in view of the proposal to grant a marriage allowance to Prince Leopold, a motion will be made asking Parliament to agree to the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole question of future annuities and allowances to members of the Royal family.—*Overland Mail*.

THIS forenoon some 40 coolies, with a party of seamen from the sailors' Home, were engaged clearing out the rafter and rubbish from the ground floor of house No. 150, Queen's-road West, where a Chinese fireman is supposed to be buried. Although a clearance had been effected to near the end wall, no trace of the body had been found, nor have the police received any notice of any one being missed. The *Abbris* at the back of the burned houses was smouldering, also that in the cook-house of No. 152, the hose playing upon it from time to time. The Insurance Co.'s Agents have coolies employed conveying the rafter to cargo boats in the harbour.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has received information from Tunis of no small importance in its probable consequences to Europe. It is feared that a famine is imminent in that regency. A very large portion of the agricultural land has been, in consequence of the recent troubles, left uncultivated; and it is estimated by those capable of judging that when the scarcity of food begins to be felt in the interior of the country another, and probably a fiercer, insurrection of the population is likely to break out. This would require more than the luck hitherto experienced, and more than the foresight hitherto shown by the French to quell without great bloodshed. According to advices received from Tripoli, three French missionaries have been murdered near Ghadames, on the northern border of the Sahara. They started from that place on a journey to Ghat, and, after travelling for one day, were surprised by a body of Trianicks, by whom they were killed.

A LETTER, meant to be a sarcastic attack on Mr. W. Tallack, secretary of the Howard Association, appears in last night's *China Mail*. Mr. Tallack's reply to the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson forms the basis of attack. The writer who signs himself "salve," and in whose polished diction we recognise the fine Roman hand of our contemporary's own particular correspondent, "A.B.C.," "X.Y.Z.," &c., &c., observes that Mr. Tallack displayed execrable taste in not publishing with his reply to Mr. Johnson the last named gentleman's letter. He further remarks that the secretary of the Howard Association's communication "is in the worst possible form," but he omits to point out in what respect. He then elegantly if somewhat ungrammatically propounds the query "Who's Tallack?" The amount of sense in this interrogation may be gathered from the context of "salve's" letter, which we venture to assert "can but leave the impression on the mind of every right-thinking man in this community that 'salve' has written himself down—an ass."

THE unfounded report that an attempt had been made to violate the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial in the Catholic church at Chislehurst is stated to have arisen from a telegram which Monsignor Goddard, the priest of the church, had received from Paris, warning him that an attempt was about to be made to carry off the bodies of the Emperor and his son. The telegram, which was anonymous, merely said, "Beware of body-snatchers." No fears are, however, entertained that any such attempt could prove successful. The late Emperor's remains lie within a granite mausoleum. To remove the coffins it would be requisite to lift a heavy block of granite weighing about three tons, and disengage a solid slab of slate which is cemented and morticed into the stonework. The Prince's remains, however, still lie in the coffin, under a pall, in the side-entrance porch. There is an iron rail doorway barring the entrance to the church, while the outer doorway has been permanently blocked up. The rail door is blocked, and the Imperial seat placed over the lock. An examination of the lock showed that it had not been tampered with. It is said to be in contemplation to connect the coffins, by means of wires, with an electric alarm bell, to be placed in the clergyman's residence, which adjoins the chapel.—*Overland Mail*.

THE Legislative Council will meet to-morrow (Wednesday), the 22nd February, at 2.30 p.m.

WHAT can Reuter mean by telegraphing from London that "the House of Commons has voted the report on the address?"

WE learn by wire that Mr. Gladstone, in accordance with previous announcement, was to move the adoption of the proposed new rules affecting parliamentary procedure in the House of Commons yesterday.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Daphne* left Singapore this morning, and is due here on the 21st proximo.

THE American ship *Tecumseh* docked at Kowloon last night, and the steamship *Ping-on* went over to dock this morning. The steamship *Esmeralda* has gone over to Kowloon to undergo necessary repairs.

BUT very little impression, in the way of clearing it out, has been made on No. 2 godown, on Praya East, which still contains an enormous mass that will require some days yet to remove. The smouldering, however, is but slight.

A MOTION for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act has been carried in the House of Lords, although opposed by the Government by a majority of 43, 96 voting for and 43 against the resolution.

THE supporters of the Macao Lyceum Scheme will be glad to learn that the first bill laid at the table after the opening of the Portuguese Cortes, was the one which provides for the establishment of the Lyceum system of education in the neighbouring colony.

By January 19 the old prison in Newgate will be deserted. The governor, the ordinary, the surgeon, and, in fact, all the officials, will have gone. It ceases to be used as a prison with the close of the year. The next and last chapter will be its demolition.—*City Press*.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) that the steamer *Maith* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on Sunday, the 19th instant, and is due here on or about the 3rd March. The steamer *Ocean* from Sydney via Fremantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya en route for Hongkong on the same date.

AN extensive failure is reported from France, that of M. Charlet, one of the leading merchants of Bordeaux, who possessed also large establishments in London and Calcutta, his liabilities amounting to 15,000,000 francs. On his bankrupt condition becoming known he absconded from the place and has not since been heard of.

A CORONER'S inquest was opened at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon on the body of Robert Anderson, the police constable who was killed at the fire in Queen's Road West on Sunday night. After hearing evidence as to the cause of death, the inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow Wednesday, at the Magistrate's.

WE learn that the contents of the burned houses Nos. 150 and 152, Queen's Road West, were insured in the Transatlantic Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Siemens & Co. are the local agents, for \$21,000, a Mr. Kwong Loong, a rafter dealer, who rented the houses, being the insurer. It is rumoured that saltpetre was stored in them, which, if it can be proved, would, we hear, vitiate the policy.

ENQUIRIES were made up to noon to-day, but no body of a Chinese fireman had been found up to that time, notwithstanding the *Daily Press* report that the body was found yesterday. The authorities are of opinion that no other person shared the fate of Anderson, as no report had been made to the Police of any one missing, and the enquires instituted amongst the various bodies of firemen point to no absentee.

SINCE writing our training notes we learn that Mr. Kerfoot's ponies were galloped between ten and eleven o'clock this morning. The subscription griffins were sent along at a fast pace, and Bohemian went very steadily for rather over a mile and a quarter. Mr. Hutchings rode shell a three parts speed gallop, the sensational griffin performing very satisfactorily. The same horseman steered strathpaffer for a mile and a half, completing the distance on the outside course in 3.37—the last quarter mile in 33 seconds.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth" is an old saw, and one of which we are occasionally reminded by illustration. A good one appears in this morning's *Daily Press*. In the account of the fire in Queen's-road, the ancient oracle saith:—"Members of the different fire brigades came very rapidly upon the spot, and had there been a decent supply of water available, there is every reason to believe that the fire would have been put out." A few lines further on the morning paper says:—"However, a very good supply of water was obtained, and the efforts, &c. &c. The italics are ours; but the readers of the morning paper doubtless wondered as they read, and are still wondering how such things can be. We think we can explain matters. The fire report being the outcome of the united efforts of the entire staff—the editor, the sub-editor, the reporter, and the reader, all of whom were present at the fire—the old saw is once more beautifully illustrated "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & C. steamer *Delgo*, with the next American mail, will leave Yokohama to-morrow, and arrive in Hongkong about the 27th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The direct steamer, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th March.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report for presentation to the thirtieth ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on the 28th February:

The General Manager has now to submit to the Shareholders the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Company. The Account for the year 1882 shows a net profit of \$12,000, the whole of which is available for Dividend to Shareholders or for augmentation of Reserve Fund. Contributions of business have received a bonus of 10 per cent. at the time of effecting their insurances. The General Managers, with the consent of the Council, have decided to pay to the shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on the profits of the year 1882, amounting to \$12,000, and to add to the Reserve Fund (increasing same to \$12,000) \$12,000.

The Working Account for 1882 results in a balance of \$12,000, and the balance of the Reserve Fund, which was \$12,000 at the end of 1881, is now \$24,000. The only known deduction to be made from this balance amount to about \$2,000, being for claims incurred since December 1881, and subject to any further losses attaching to Policies effected in 1882. The balance will be available for appropriation at the next Annual Meeting.

The General Managers and Auditing Committee have after careful consideration agreed to recommend to the Shareholders that they should be paid a dividend of 10 per cent. on the profits of the year 1882, amounting to \$12,000, and to add to the Reserve Fund (increasing same to \$12,000) \$12,000.

The vacancy caused by Mr. A. B. Smith's departure was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. J. Smith, and the present Members Messrs. T. J. Smith, A. B. Smith, A. T. M. Smith, J. H. Smith, and Messrs. H. J. Smith and A. T. M. Smith offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Henry Smith and A. T. M. Smith offer themselves for re-election. J. H. Smith, Messrs. H. J. Smith and A. T. M. Smith, General Managers, Hongkong, 16th February, 1882.

TRAINING NOTES.

The weather had become much colder this morning, and with a strong breeze blowing the racecourse was quickly assuming a more promising aspect than has been the case for days past. Unless more rain falls the track should afford splendid going on Thursday. At present there is every indication of the weather clearing up, and such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for, as a raining race-meeting is one of the most uncomfortable things under the sun. Our annual sporting carnival in Hongkong is more like a gigantic picnic than a mere business-like race meeting, the success and enjoyment of which depend almost entirely on the weather. We are generally fortunate in that respect, and although matters have certainly looked gloomy for several days past, there now appear to be good reasons for believing that we shall again have luck on our side.

The work this morning was almost totally devoid of interest. Mr. Kerfoot's team put in an appearance, but were quickly sent home again, doubtless intended for a mid-day performance, when the track would afford better going. Strathpiper was noticeable by his absence from Mr. Grammont's string, and it is just possible that the old pony was kept back for a trial during the forenoon. If such be the case we shall doubtless hear something about the result before going to press; if not, then it seems long odds against the winner of last year's Wong-nong-chong being so well as could be desired. It has been generally understood that "Puffer" would not attempt to repeat his successes of 1880 and 1881 in the Wong-nong-chong, but he kept in reserve for the Ashley and Foochow Cups. Rumour would appear to have been again in the wrong, as we learned this morning that Mr. Hutchings, who it was understood would ride second Violin in the event of Mr. Bidwell not coming south, will have the mount on last year's winner, and is confident of steering the speedy grey to a third consecutive victory. We have the utmost respect for Mr. Hutchings' judgment and jockeyship, but making every allowance for the well known uncertain character of half mile races, we still feel inclined to hazard our opinion that this pony has not retained his great dash of speed, and that, even with the valuable assistance of Mr. Hutchings, he will fail to finish in the first three. We were not favourably impressed with old "Avon" this morning, and cannot help thinking that this game racer has been altogether overdone. In fact he has altogether lost his muscular appearance, and wears an overstrained look which is usually designated by the initiated staleness. It is so difficult to judge of the fitness of a race-horse from outward appearances, that our views respecting Strathpiper might easily be erroneous; however, it is quite certain that Mr. Risk's old favorite does not gallop in the well known resolute style which carried him first past the winning post in so many memorable races, and this is an indication of loss of form which can rarely be mistaken. Mr. Paul's ponies were confined generally to trotting exercise although Rose and Thistle cantered down the straight in very bad form; Hurricane, on the other hand, galloping a quarter of a mile twice in grand style. White Cloud showed signs of lameness in his off hind leg when going on the course, but with work it gradually wore off, and he returned to the paddock apparently quite sound. Mr. Henry's ponies did only slow work, but Mr. St. Andrew's were cantered smartly. Of Mr. Gordon's lot, First Comet, Lord of the Isles, second Violin, Dauntless, and Hualachan were confined to trotting exercise, the others cantered short distances. In a mile and a quarter trial spectre beat Phantom very easily, but the time was awfully slow. The course has been carefully rolled to-day, so that all going well, it should be everything that the most fastidious could desire when the first saddling bell rings on Thursday.

Beauty—the power by which a woman charms a lover and terrifies a husband. A New York theatre can boast of a ballet in which fewer clothes are worn by the corps than in any ever produced in Europe. What few garments there are, are disposed on the persons of the dancers, as a daily paper well says, with "thoughtful indelicacy." The ballet is really a brilliant one—the best probably ever seen in this city, so far as drill and ensemble are concerned. Yet it is understood that Bonfanti is drilling another corps de ballet, which will be brought out when the public become satisfied with the present exhibition and crave something still more brilliant and naughty. Ninety-nine women out of every hundred who attend these performances look on without a blush. Yet in their own homes a disarranged skirt, or some accident to their dress in the presence of males of their family, would cover them with confusion. Our notions of right and wrong, what is modest or immodest, are matters of habit, education or convention.

SINGAPORE.

The 20 horses brought by the schooner *Tris* from Champion Bay, West Australia, we learn, realised at Messrs. Powell & Co.'s auction yesterday afternoon an average of \$167.25 per head. It was, we learn, intended that the steamer yacht *Ceylon*, which left for Manila yesterday afternoon, should be docked here before proceeding any further. Unfortunately there was no dock accommodation immediately available. We hear, however, that the commander of the *Ceylon* took a full supply on board of Denny's Patent Anti-fouling Composition to be used when she goes into dock at Hongkong.

The Suez Canal is threatened immediately with a rival. According to the *Egyptian Gazette* of the 1st December two English capitalists, who are already well known in Egypt, are expected out in the course of this month to arrange for a survey of a new canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The heavy charges levied by the Suez Canal Company have induced a powerful group, including many of the leading shipowners in England, to entertain favourably the project for a new canal.

Mons. Dittmar, a Russian chemist, claims to have discovered an efficacious process whereby petroleum can be reduced to a solid state. His method is to mix two per cent. of soap with the oil in its natural condition, the result being to reduce it to a transparent gelatinous mass. The compound is then liquefied afresh, when needed, by mixing a small quantity of vinegar and alum with it, and it is as good for all practical purposes, and gives as brilliant a light as the oil pure and simple. The advantages to be derived from his process, Mons. Dittmar urges, are that the composition can be packed in ordinary wooden boxes, whereas the oil has to be carefully put away in casks; that thus the cost of carriage would be much diminished; he says, to the extent of reducing the cost of the article to one half of that at which the oil in its natural state is sold. The cost of the soap, the vinegar, and the alum is said to be infinitesimal.

The numerous friends in the Straits settlements of Mr. John Emerico D'Souza will learn with regret of his death at 8 a.m. yesterday at Malacca. The deceased gentleman rose to be one of the best medical practitioners in Malacca, and his practice was so extensive that he could hardly find time to attend to all his patients. His death will be most severely felt by the poor, to whom he was ever ready to attend gratis, in many cases assisting them with money to provide for their immediate wants. He, who had been suffering for some time past from fever, but no immediate danger was apprehended from his condition till within a few days, when his relatives in Singapore were summoned by telegram. Mr. M. F. D'Souza left last Wednesday evening by the *May Flower*, but arrived too late to see his brother alive. By the death of Mr. D'Souza one of the links of Malacca with the old Indian days has been removed.—*Straits Times*.

UPPER BURMAH.

The *Rangoon Times* of the 24th January, gives the following as the latest news of the state of affairs in Upper Burma:—News from Mandalay by the mail is rather scanty, but what little there is bears a very ominous import. The king is reported to be much better, but to be absolutely without power, that is, outside the palace. Inside the palace he has a friend, to whom it is said, it is mainly due that he is now alive; but outside the palace all power is in the hands of the Queen's favourite—the Ya Nong Meng. The individual who came to Rangoon just after the Viceroy had left, as the bearer of a letter to His Excellency, was not an envoy from the King. In fact, he had no rank at all, being merely a writer. His so-called suite were merely a few of his own domestics, and he bore presents as a method of persuading the British authorities, if he could, that he had received credentials from the King. As a matter of fact he was sent by the Queen and her creatures, and without the King's knowledge or consent. The most serious report we have to chronicle is that the King has nothing to do with the foreign affairs, and that the Chief Commissioner's remonstrance will, in all probability never reach him. It is very much more than doubtful whether either of the former letters were even given, let alone seen by him. It is, therefore, considered certain that the said remonstrance will receive anything but a satisfactory answer; and some even are of opinion that it will be met with something which it will be very difficult to distinguish from open defiance. The favourites of the Queen are Burmese pure and simple. They have never travelled, not one of the three prime favourites has even so much as visited Rangoon. As a matter of course, therefore, they are as bumpkins as possible, and as at present advised have no more hesitation in openly defying the British Government than any of their predecessors had. This would be rather a matter for congratulation than otherwise, if confidence could be reposed in the Home Government. But with the memory of Majuba Hill, and the events which followed there fresh in mind, we have very little room to hope that the firm stand made by the Chief Commissioner will receive proper and adequate support.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO BORNEO.

The directors of the British North Borneo Company have certainly done the right thing in inducing Sir Walter Medhurst to superintend the organisation of the Chinese Labour Department to put things on a proper footing, and as the emigration question is of the most vital importance to the settlement, nothing should be done to ensure a sufficient supply of free labour to meet the requirements of that Government of the territory for the public works will no doubt be shortly taken in hand—and to provide for the future wants of European and native cultivators. At the present moment, as our readers will have seen, some peculiar decisions have been arrived at in reference to the subject, and owing to the Governor of Hongkong being the monopolists of Honolulu, many grave objections have been placed in the way of emigration. It is more than possible that the same difficulties will be raised up with regard to the British Borneo Company, although we have reason to believe that in this instance there is a likelihood of arrangements being made on an entirely different basis for its future guidance and regulation. We understand the promoters are desirous of dispensing as much as possible with forms which are of an indentured character, and wish to free their movements of that objectionable feature. Sir Walter Medhurst will have a great deal to do, but the task, provided he is assisted and not obstructed by the Hongkong authorities, will by no means be insuperable. First, and foremost, there must be a clear understanding with regard to the passage money, for that is the rock on which the Honolulu emigration has split. It will be necessary to do away with such an absurd rule as the one which makes it imperative for the intending emigrant to pay his own passage in hard cash, for if that is insisted on, no negotiations are possible.

So far as the Borneo Company is concerned, they may very well claim the same right as the Straits settlements, to which Chinese coolies

flock in large numbers, and it is satisfactory to believe that no regular indenture system will be required, and that by the mere encouragement of free immigration the necessary labour will be secured under conditions which will commend themselves to the approval of the people of this country. It can also be urged with justice that where contracts are entered into they will be drawn with the knowledge, if not under the supervision, of British officials, and subject to a proper and fair interpretation, and will be a most desirable one for Chinese coolies, and there can be no question that there will be no lack of men desirous of proceeding there. As a matter of fact, the probabilities are that there will be too many, for a rush must take place now that many of the other fields are closed. This will be one of the points to be settled, and will necessitate that the engagements must be entered into through and in the presence of a properly authorised representative of the company, possibly assisted by a Chinese official. Then, again, it will be advisable to have in Borneo a Protector, or some such officer connected with the police, who must keep a register of all coolies who land in the country, with the place of destination, so that a check may be had on them should they be disposed to renege their contracts, or act in a troublesome manner. A similar officer would also be advisable at the port of embarkment, presumably Hongkong, so that emigration may be maintained with the families, a great inducement, and one likely to tell favourably with the coolies themselves. There must be a strict surveillance kept on the immigrants in Borneo for their own sakes, as well as in the interests of the country; and nothing but a strict system of registration will accomplish this. Regulations as to headmen, no secret societies, and such like matters will come within the province of the administrative, and not form part of the arrangements of Sir Walter Medhurst, who simply have to convince the authorities that they are to be treated and properly looked after, and that any contracts will be fairly carried out. If permission can be obtained for men to take their families a great stroke would be accomplished, and perhaps Sir Walter Medhurst will include this in the programme he has laid down. At any rate, we have no doubt of a successful termination of the negotiations, which we shall watch with interest as progress is made.

PLANTING PROSPECTS IN PERAK.

A correspondent of the *Ceylon Times*, writing last month to that journal from Larut, on the above subject, says:—

As it may be of interest to some of my old friends, and the public in Ceylon, to hear something of this state, I send you the following for publication. Mr. Dean's very able report on the state of Perak enables me to condense what I have to say, and all who wish for details should procure it. As he says, the country is composed of heavy jungle, with perfect soil for coffee, cinchona, tea, and sugar, suitable elevation for each being easily obtained, from sea level up to 8,000 feet. From 15,000 to 20,000 acres are available, and numerous rivers, which are being cleared, will afford all necessary means of transport, until railways are opened. It is at present the intention of Government to open about eight miles of rail, from the proposed post to this place, and afterwards twenty three miles to Kuala Kangsar on the Perak River. I may say that work will not stop until it has opened up the whole State. Land is to be had for \$2 per acre, and no doubt capital would be treated with easy terms if it was shown the work of opening up would be carried on with energy. The rainfall varies about 100 inches, at an elevation of 3,000 feet about 300 inches fall during the past twelve months. From all accounts this must have been an exceptional year, and this place is known to have the greatest rainfall in the State. About 20 miles to the south-East and at the same elevation the rainfall was 80 inches. The average rainfall for the State may be taken at 75 inches. The young coffee, cinchona, and tea that I have visited will compare most favourably with the best districts in Ceylon, and those who have not, as yet, lost their all should pay this place a visit. There is a good Rest-house here, and one is being built at Kuala Kangsar. Travelling by boat, with short walking trips to inspect the soil, &c., on the hills would be the best way of seeing the country. This can be done, as the mountain ranges are not so con- tinuous as to make it necessary to cross them. Labour will have to be imported, for which the permission of the Indian Government has been obtained, and I conclude by saying that nothing to be done here, at present, without capital, but it is expected the war debt will be paid off this year, and when it is, Government intend spending money freely in opening roads &c., &c. Then, no doubt, there will be employment for experienced men, accustomed to Tamil coolies.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

Advices from Amsterdam, Jan. 10, state, with reference to the *Kinderdijk*, that, during the gale of the 2nd instant, the vessel parted from the chains and drove further up the beach, and has since driven further to the north, but, as far as can be seen, she does not appear to have sustained any more damage. After four days of heavy weather it was found possible, on the 8th instant, to board the vessel. The pumps were sounded and showed 23 inches (Dutch) of water, so that the vessel, which has come higher up, is almost tight. Up to the 9th instant thirty fishing boats had left for Ymuiden, loaded with cargo, ex this vessel. One of the fishing boats struck on an anchor, and injured her hull, and her cargo was damaged.

The following comparative statement of the shipping trade of Trieste, taken from the report of the Statistical Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce there, has been furnished by our Vienna correspondent:—Year 1881.—Entered: 6,662 ships, of 1,141,750 tons. Cleared: 6,632 ships, of 1,141,187 tons. Year 1880.—Entered: 7,200 ships, of 1,111,931 tons. Cleared: 7,200 ships, of 1,121,642 tons.

In the Wreck Commissioner's Court the certificate of the master of the steamship *Ellen*, of Grimsby, which lately stranded in the Baltic, was suspended for three months for his neglect to take soundings when a dense fog came on.

The steamer *Alton*, from St. John's for Trinity Bay, is reported lost, with forty-three persons. The cause is a total mystery; whether it was a collision, or explosion, or a running ashore are merely hypotheses. The voyage had only lasted eight hours, the night was clear and tranquil, and the captain and crew competent men. Some of her cargo and two boats have floated ashore on Baccalaw Island, and the body of a lady passenger has been recovered. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The steamer is valued at \$50,000, and was insured in London. She had a cargo valued at \$20,000 uninsured. Messrs. Harland and Wolff have launched from their building yard at Belfast a vessel which is said to be the largest sailing vessel ever constructed of steel. She is named the *Garfield*, after the late President of the United States. The *Garfield*, which is of 2,220 tons register, is 292 ft. in length, 24 ft. in depth, and 41 ft. breadth. She has been built for Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co., of the White Star Line, and is intended for the Australian and Californian trades.—*L. & C. Express*.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Returns of the traffic by the Suez Canal have been issued for the month of December, and for the entire year 1881 and preceding years. The receipts in December amounted to 5,130,000 francs, 3,671,477 in 1880, and 2,749,126 in 1879. The total for each year since the opening of the Canal was as follows:—

YEARS.	SHIPS.	RECEIPTS.
1870	488	1,129,337
1871	785	1,802,736
1872	1,082	2,485,516
1873	1,173	2,839,196
1874	1,267	3,188,581
1875	1,407	3,719,986
1876	1,603	3,774,314
1877	1,603	3,774,314
1878	1,477	3,606,672
1879	2,009	5,844,457
1880	2,792	3,671,477

PORTUGAL.

The long-promised visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Dom Luis I. and Dona Maria Pia of Portugal has, after many postponements, become an accomplished fact. Accompanied by Senhor Sagasta, Premier, Senhor Arrujo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a suite of upwards of forty persons, King Alfonso and Queen Christina left Madrid in a special train on the 1st inst. At Marvao, the first station in Portugal at which the train stopped, there was a guard of honour of Portuguese soldiers, and a band, which played first the Spanish and then the National Anthem. At Entremontes their Majesties were received by Signor Fontes, the Premier, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Public Works on behalf of the Portuguese Government, and by Count Jicell, Viscount of Seisal, and General Teixeira, Minister and Senior Councillor of the Spanish Government, also came to the station to receive their sovereigns. Just twenty hours after leaving the Spanish capital the Royal train entered that of Portugal, where King Luis awaited his guests at the station, which was elaborately decorated with flowers and flags, and crowded with military and civil spectators. After a short interval the Royal party drove to the Palace of Bloen in state carriages, each drawn by six horses. A strong cavalry escort of Hussars and dragoons followed, and then came a large body of infantry. During their stay in Portugal the King and Queen of Spain received a cordial welcome at the hands of the public, which was freely allowed entry to the stations on all lines. Their reception in the densely-crowded streets of Lisbon itself was also satisfactory. Lisbon has been *en fete* and crowded to overflowing. A state banquet was given on the 10th inst. at the Ajuda Palace. The King of Portugal, in proposing the health of King Alfonso, declared that Portugal entertained friendly feelings towards Spain. King Alfonso, in replying, proposed "The health of Dom Luis, Queen Maria Pia, and the Prince Dom Carlos." He said that Spain and Portugal, while maintaining their independence, were united by the firmest bonds of friendship. There was a grand ball at the Palace. The Palace was illuminated by the electric light.

The Lorenzo-Marques Treaty Question will be one of the first subjects to be discussed in the Upper House of the Cortes this session. The King has just created twenty-one new Peers, and it is consequently expected that, as the Government has now an overwhelming majority in the Upper Chamber, the Treaty will be ratified without further delay.

Viscount de Paço d'Arco, Governor-General of Mozambique, has been nominated Governor-General of Goa and its Dependencies, in the place of Rear-Admiral Senhor Albuquerque, who returns to Lisbon in March next.

The death is announced of Senhor Barros de Cuba, former Minister of Public Works.—*L. & C. Express*.

LADIES' LETTER FROM PARIS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.) PARIS, January 14.

The fever of making presents in honor of the New Year has subsided, but the shops still display their seductions for plethoric purses; the elegant knick-knacks, the impression they first create is one respecting their ingenuity; the most prosaic and common place articles appear to take on a charm, quite special, when prepared for gifts; engaged in such a way, the buyers are coquetically in a fancy box, ordinary objects appear quite under a new form, but how many rich intonities are prepared for the ruinous opening day of 1882; how many boxes, eye-bushes, flowers for whose ephemeral beauty the most lavish sums are paid; there are opera glasses enriched with diamonds, pen handles sparkling with particles of gold, furniture of the most precious nature, bits of tapestry valuing their own weight in gold, the rarest of furs, and all to enrich fancies already rich, or ladies flattered to their bent and spoiled as to be unable to feel the pleasure of such presents. And the children; what fancies have been committed to humor them! dolls dressed as princesses, value for hundreds of francs, and bought as past as produced; apartments richly furnished with miniature articles in the most costly woods and the most extravagant upholstery; chairs in padded satin; dinner services in painted China; kitchens in nickel and polished copper, instructive and scientific toys, come, when children have no longer be contented with models or imitations of such curiosities. Books held but a moderate position of honor, in the broadcast distribution of good things, are as usual took first rank: next followed subjects of art from the East; faience from Yeddo, or stuffs from Pekin; bamboo cages, with golden bars; sweetmeats, with a humming bird for sentinel at the mouth, and all the thousand delicious *chateaux* in wool, break the monotony and severity of a western drawing room, without converting into a museum of curiosities.

Twelfth night, or the King's day, passed off as all fides do, merrily; Republican though we all are presumed to be, yet in eating the proverbial Royal cake, while seeking the slice with the bean, we are more Royalist than the King, and as aristocratic as a spaniard. The year 1881 closed with a series of charitable performances, to relieve the distressed at home and abroad. One of the best of the good works was the distribution of the Hospital, under an editor with a heart in the right place, undertaken to organize every year; when the little patients recover they ought almost to another him with kisses. The most important wedding to record was a left-handed near relative of the Spanish Bourbons; her aunt, the ex-Queen, was present, and the ceremony responded to all Hidalgo etiquette. Mlle. Porges, a banker's daughter, had also an imposing affair; the *fiancée* wore, at the contract soiree, a robe in rose satin and flowered velvet, style *Rococo*; in the private theatricals which succeeded, the most celebrated actors interested a play with great success, but with the old title of *Divorce*. The diplomatic season was inaugurated by the Austrian embassy, where a matinee included a theatrical representation; the ex-Queen of Spain wore a toilette of sky blue satin, covered with lace, with Isabella hat, and a pouff of blue feathers; the success, as usual however, was

for the Countess de Pourtales, who wore the loveliest of hats imaginable, a kind of bearnaise baret, and Louis XV. pouff with a fond in black velvet, around which was rolled a ribbon fastening by a diamond buckle, a plume of black feathers at the side, strings in black velvet; the Marchioness de Lambetty had the honor to give the first *sauterie* of the season, and she promises not to be eclipsed in her dancing parties; in her salon was the famous mantle piece clock, bought for fr. 18,000 at the collection of the belle of the evening was the Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, very beautiful, in a simple high bodied Indian muslin dress, draped *à la grecque*, a wide sash of violet ribbon, twice passing round her waist, was fastened at the side by a bouquet of violets; this handsome young lady, will be the Countess de Villeneuve at the end of February; she recalls Napoleon the First's features when he was a student at Brienne; courageous and resigned during adversity, she may be excused rejoicing in her prosperity; her husband is a poet, and president of a Society for keeping the memory of the traitors of Provence green in memories of this iron age.

Corsages promise to be worn very low and in style Grecian this winter, and epaulettes will be in precious stones; jewelry will be very extensively worn for evening toilettes and ball dresses; over white satin and tulle toilettes, are thrown bouquets of natural tea roses and mimosa forwarded from Nice, ready prepared for placing on the dress; a lady has only to write to Nice, describing her toilette, to receive in twenty-four hours the floral ornaments desired. Style is more and more entering an element in toilettes; in the sense of dramatic costumes, where the ideas are derived from ancient pictures, representing historic, operatic or dramatic subjects. Dinner toilettes are very plain when the party is private, but very rich when the dinner is a gala one; formerly dinner dresses had a character quite peculiar; the stuff was thick, long training, and half low bodied; at present no difference exists between a ball and a dinner toilette; the same waves of vapory lace, the same audacious low bodied corsage, sewn with em-broidered flowers. Visiting costumes are short and chiefly in faille; the japon has two fan shape and high bouffes, the second jupe being raised in the form of a pouff; the jaquette has a double row of buttons; the Directoire is a rather new dress, and very elegant; it is made in two shades of different stuffs, as for instance, the tulle in sky blue satin, the *revers* very wide at the corsage, lace full, skirt and body in plum velvet (or beige satin and chestnut velvet), grey moire or garnet plush. Plush continues to be the ascendency over embroidered silks and figured velvets, and although many mantellets and draped visages are to be met with, the vogue is for the long visages. A kind of glacé kid is being worked up as corsages with much effect and rare elegance; this kid is also covered with arabesque designs similar to Venetian lace, and applied, tone upon tone, on velvet; it is a strangely beautiful guipure. In respect to hats, there is no medium; either the immense Gainsborough with its plush aureole and feathers, or the little capote; the "gentleman" bonnet, is much patronized by elegant ladies, and is suited to delicate and blonde features; the crown is bold, the wings grip the ears, and advancing on the forehead, form a charming contrast with features fine and slender. Many promenade costumes are to be met with composed of cashmere and royal plush, and other visiting toilettes are in two shades of rose-wood satin, or cashmere and satin. Pearls continue to be worn extensively, and many ladies have the ability, as well as the courage, to embroider ornaments in jet or colored beads to trim their costumes; pearl subjects are highly in favor, such as butterflies, birds, &c. for dresses; very pretty agraes, pins, and bracelets, have appeared in jet and as imitation jewellery.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Santor* left Singapore on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd. The German steamer *Hesperia* left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 26th. The steamer *Merth*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th instant, and is due here on or about the 2nd March. The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, 2nd Free-mantle, W.A., arrived at Surabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th instant. The steamer *Nelva* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 1st March. The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Mannu* left Cooktown on the 15th instant, and is due here on or about the 3rd March. The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th instant, and is due here on or about the 12th March.

Here is the worst stab at the "city of brotherly love" that has ever been made. The New York *Star* is the assassin. "Philadelphia is worried that it cannot obtain the remains of Mr. Penn. It feels conscientiously that the presence of a fine old corpse of 200 years ago in its midst would most completely represent the life and energy of the city."

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have removed their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS, NEWS-PAPE, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates. All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST, ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

From THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Mr. D. McLAURIN will act as Secretary.

W. REINERS, Chairman, Board of Directors. Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [85]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Advertiser as a General Assistant in a Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shanghai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING, INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary Moderate.

X. Y. Z., Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

M. G. U. E. D. S. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

F. D. G. U. E. D. S. WINE MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING. Agents, ARNOLD KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS. ARNOLD KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN. ARNOLD KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney. Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS. NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

NOTICE. BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Music bound in elegant style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents. Shampooing.....25 Cents. Shaving.....25 Cents. Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. Moore begs to recommend his GOGO

Post Office.

Barometer	30.73	30.91	30.86	30.10	30.16	30.34	30.25
Term. at surface	60.0	61.0	58.0	58.0	65.5	62.0	—
Direction of Wind.	N	N	NE	Calm	NNW	NW	—
Force	3	6	E	0	4	4	—
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	59.5	58.0	58.0	44.5	41.0	—
Wet Thermometer.	59.0	57.5	57.0	55.0	48.5	39.5	—
Weather	c m	c c m	m r	c c	c c	c	—
Height Rain	—	—	—	16.0	—	—	—
Quantity Rain	—	—	—	.055	—	.039	—

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., E., etc.—Force of Wind, of calm, or 3 to light breeze, 3 to moderate, 3 to 9 fresh, 9 to 3 strong, 3 to 9 heavy, 9 to 3 gale, 3 to 9 storm.—State of Weather, B. Clear sky; C. Cloudy; D. Drizzle; F. Fog; G. Foggy; H. Hall; L. Lightning; M. Mist; O. Overcast; P. Passing showers; Q. Squally; R. Rainy; S. Snow; T. Thunder; U. Bad, threatening; V. Violently; W. Storm; Z. Calm. The letters are repeated in addition any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for each previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

February—

ARRIVALS.

- 6, Ganymede, British steamer, from Deli.
- 6, Ceylon, British steamer, from Southampton.
- 6, Per Ardua, British bark, from Liverpool.
- 6, Rosa, British steamer, from Sourabaya.
- 6, Q. of England, slam. ship, from Bangkok.
- 6, Bivouac, British steamer, from Cheribon.
- 7, Lydia, German steamer, from Hongkong.

8. May Flower, British steamer, for Malacca.
9. Ceylon, British steamer, for Manila.
10. Madura, British steamer, for Calcutta.
11. M. Vajirunhis, British str., for Bangkok.
12. Rosa, British steamer, for Sourabaya.
13. N. R. Canepa, Italian bark, for Bassine.
14. Ferntower, British steamer, for Samarang.
15. Catharina B., Italian bark, for Borneo.
16. Benmore, British steamer, for Malacca.
17. Louisa III., British steamer, for Malacca.
18. Bivouac, British steamer, for Samarang.
19. Coniston, British steamer, for Calcutta.
20. Southern Queen, Brit. bark, for Moulmein.
21. Bromo, Dutch steamer, for Achten.

VESSLS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.			
(Corrected to Date).			
Melbourne	Cardiff	Aug.	2
Mornington	Penarth	Aug.	2
Tebe	Trieste	Sept.	1
Eudynion	London	Sept.	1
Importer	Cardiff	Sept.	2
Pauline	Cardiff	Sept.	3
Livingston	Hamburg	Nov.	1
Henry	Cardiff	Nov.	1
Christine	Cardiff	Nov.	1
Rock Terrace	Newport	Nov.	1
Christal	Cardiff	Nov.	1
Trait d'Union	St. Malo	Nov.	1
Hydra	Alber	Nov.	1
Brambletye	Cardiff	Nov.	1
Baikal	Antwerp	Nov.	1
Corea	London	Dec.	1
Still Water	New York	Dec.	1
Paul	Hamburg	Dec.	1
Fooksang (s.)	Cardiff	Dec.	2
Chi-yuen (s.)	Greenock	Dec.	2
Priam (s.)	Greenock	Dec.	2
stentor (s.)	Liverpool	Dec.	2
Truth	Sunderland	Jan.	1
Fleming (s.)	Hull	Jan.	1
Fleming (s.)	Hull	Jan.	1

Oct. 29, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Kennett.—Kwok Acheong & sons.
Feb. 4, HONGKONG, British steamer, 958, J. B. Fryer, Plymouth 14th December, via Singapore, Coal and General.—Siepmssen & Co.
Jan. 29, HUNGARIA, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,460, G. Sturli, Trieste 1st December, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore 21st Jan., General.—Melchers & Co.
Feb. 19, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 984, W.

Feb. 16, YOUTING, British str., 285, Kennett.
swatow 15th February, General.—Kwok
Acheong & sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

Feb. 2, ADAM M. SIMPSON, American ship, 1,467
Coke, Yokohama 24th January, Bal-
last.—Master.

Jan. 14, ADOLPH, German bark, 868, Mahr.—
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Jan. 9, ALDEN BESSE, American bark, 842
Noyes.—Rozario & Co.

Jan. 21, ANDROMEDA, German ship, 1,879
Schapper.—Order.

Feb. 19, ANNA WICHORST, German 3-m. sch.
384, C. Brandt, Chfoo 10th Feb, General
—Wieler & Co.

Feb. 19, ANNA, German bark, 561, E. H. Haden

thal.—Melchers & Co.
Jan. 26, EDWIN REED, American bark, 1,178
J. B. Gilmore, Cardiff 21st August, Coal.—
Order.
Jan. 29, ELISE, German bark, 513, Bruhn
Whampoa 30th January.—Order.
Feb. 10, ENDAVION, British bark, 759, T. Ri-
chardson, London 25th september, General
—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Jan. 28, FRITZ German ship, 1,420, F. F. Lan-
kevic, Cardiff 9th August, Coals.—Melchers
& Co.
Jan. 16, H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,128
W. Dudley.—Order.
Jan. 26, HENRI, American ship, 1,360, Allyne
Caird and October, Coal.—Messagerie
Maritimes.
Feb. 11, LUCIA, British bark, 640, Crawley
Liverpool 21st October, Coal.—Adamson
Bell & Co.
Feb. 7, MARGARETHE, German ship, 1,228, C.
Poppe, Cardiff 4th september, Coal.—Order.
Jan. 9, MARIE, German ship, 1,218, Schidt-
Order.
Jan. 26, MARY WHITRIDGE, American ship, 860,
Geo. Fromm, New York 17th August, Pe-
troleum.—Order.
Nov. 25, NICOLAS THAYER, Amer. bark, 589,
Crawley—Russell & Co.

Feb. 18, W. H. BESSE, British bark, 1,027, B. C. Baker, Melbourne 7th January, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

Jan. 9, W. J. ROTCH, American ship, 1,703, Bray.—Russell & Co.

CANTON.

Feb. 18, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 799, Orr, Shanghai 15th February, General.—Siemens & Co.

Feb. 18, YANGTSE, British steamer, 784, Chinkiang 14th February, General.—Siemens & Co.

SHANGHAI.
In Port on 8th February, 1882.

Alex. Newton, British bark, 368 (Newton)—
Morris & Co.
Batavia, British bark, 774 (Jenkins)—Nils Moller.
Brenda, British bark, 291 (Swanzen)—Mac-
kenzie & Co.
Charley, British bark, 359 (Ray)—Nils Moller.
Eden, British bark, 312 (Nairn)—Forrester, La-
vers & Co.
F. V. Litchfield, American bark, 1082 (Spalding)
—Russell & Co.
J. Nicholson, British ship, 685 (Campbell)—
Melchers & Co.
John Trahey, British bark, 1,147 (Ryan)—C. & J.
Trading Co.

A. Cassin, American schooner, 90 (Peterson)—
Captain.
Diana, American schooner, 64 (Peterson)—
Captain.
Helena, American schooner, 60 (Ewalt)—
Captain.
Jane Sprott, British bark, 669 (Hughes)—A.
Reimers & Co.
Kiwa, Russian schooner, 113 (Johnstone)—
Captain.
May, British schooner, 236 (Charles Grant)—P.
M. Co.
M. C. G. G., German schooner, 80 (Baade)—
P. Bohm.
North Star, Russian schooner, 38 (Ridderbjelke)—
Captain.
Ohude, American schooner, 72 (Wilson)—
Captain.
Otome, American schooner, 52 (Snow)—
Captain.
Otsego, American schooner, 36 (Pearce)—
Captain.
Otter, American schooner, 70 (Littlejohn)—
P. M. Co.
Feiho, German bark, 433 (Lamcken)—P. Bohm.
Pioneer, American schooner, 54 (Wilson)—W.
Copleland.
Wandering Jew, American ship, 1737 (Talpes)—
P. M. Co.

Hankets, 8 lbs., per pair	\$3.50 to 3.97
Hankets, 9 lbs., per pair	\$4.00 to 4.35
Hankets, 10 lbs., per pair	\$4.65 to 5.70
Hankets, 12 lbs., per pair	\$5.70 to 6.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	\$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	\$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, HHR, per piece	\$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, A&A, per piece	\$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, LLA, per piece	\$15.50 to 16.00
Long Elns, H Assorted, per piece	\$7.65 to 7.70
Long Elns, MN Assorted, per piece	\$7.65 to 7.70
Long Elns, H Scarlet, per piece	\$7.75 to 7.80
Long Elns, H Assorted, per piece	\$7.65 to 7.70
Long Elns, H Scarlet, per piece	\$7.75 to 7.80
Long Elns, H Assorted, per piece	\$7.05 to 7.85
Faxingds, DD, per piece	\$15.50 to 16.00

Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Cotton, Yankow, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Cotton Seeds, Saline, per picul	84.00	to 4.00
Cotton Seeds, Salm, per picul	84.00	to 4.00
Cutshell, Japan, per picul	818.00	to 21.00
Cutshell, Japan, without bones, per picul	819.00	to 21.00
Cutshell, Japan, with bones, per picul	819.00	to 21.00
Dates, Black, per picul	114.40	to 5.24
Dates, Red, per picul	114.40	to 5.24
Eggs, Japanese, per picul	84.00	to 4.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces, per picul	84.00	to 4.00
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces, per picul	84.00	to 4.00
Fish, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	81.00	to 1.40
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	81.00	to 1.40
Ginseng, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, per picul	816.00	to 17.60
Ginseng, Chinese, 1st quality, per picul	816.00	to 17.60

[illegible]

all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the passenger ship with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

ENGLISH MAIL - DAY OF DEPARTURE.

NOON, Money Order Office closes.

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3 P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents, until

3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board

RATES OF POSTAGE.	
Letters, per 1/2 oz.	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Books, per 1/2 lb.	2 Cents.
Papers, per 2 1/2 Cents.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	10 Cents.
Registration	15 Cents.
Do. with return receipt.....	15 Cents.

Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, debts, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIPS.

to pack round tins securely in the main bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 5 by 11 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

* Not not Warrant Officers, viz. — Conducting Officer, Banks, and or Carpenter.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANK-SMITH, at No. 6, PRINCE'S HILL, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.—FEBRUARY 21, 1889.